A NORTHERN LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THEM. How She was Entertained in This City-

A Colored Youth's Remancing in Richmond, &c.

[Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bladen in Taggart's Phil-adelphia Sunday Timea.] In the war time, when the popular ery was "On to Richmond," I used to think I would keep as far off from Richmend as possible to the end of my days, influenced doubtless by a wholesome fear of the bloodthirsty southerners, who, it was supposed, would delight in making mince-meat of even the smallest specimen from the North who might all into their hands. On the 24th of June, however, by the invitation of Colonel and Mrs. John H. Taggart, I accompanied them to the capital of the late Southern Confederacy, and spent some delightful days in driving over the battlefields and around the city. " "

OUR FIRST EXCURSION was down Main street and through the part of the city burned at the time of the evacuation. It is, of course, re-built with handsome stores. Our first stopping-place was a little stone house distinguished as having been General Washington's headquarters. The janitor was a colored boy about twelve years of age. Unlocking the door, he thus addressed the party: "Enter, strangers, and behold the mansion honored as the abode of the Father of his Country. This is the room where he wrote his papers. This," turning to the left, "is where he dined. Here is the tree to which he tied his horse, and here are the iron hooks to which his bridle was attached." It is needless to say that the tree was in a small yard in the rear of the house, but as this was | The house and farm are now rented by fenced all around the horse must have a family named Clark, and the mistress either jumped the fence or walked of the through the house to reach the tree young lady, not more than nineteen pointed out, Returning to the right-hand room,

the youth proceeded, with great flu-

ency:
"This house was built by Powhatan as a wedding present for Pocabonta when she was about to espouse Captain John Smith, but the lady was fickle. She subsequently married Colonel Rolf, and here together they enjoyed the delights of domestic felicity. Within eyesight of this mansion lies the stone on which Captain Smith's head reposed when the proud warriors of Powhatan were about to club him, and he was rescued by the Indian maiden, to elucidate the glories of Virginia. In the same locality Powhatan lies beneath another stone. Pause, strangers, and reflect. His spirit hovers over you. In the order of Providence it was ordained that Powhatan should build this house, that General Washington might have headquarters belitting his immortal name." Here the orator laid his hand upon his beart and bowed to each one of the

All of this is a reckless assault upon the truth of history, and nonserse of the wildest description .- Dis-

old newspaper on the desk advertising five dellars reward for catching runaway slaves, in 1836, and then we'll come to the photographs." These he produced and sold at twenty-five cents each. There is no furniture in the house but one old wooden desk. It has a window on each side of the door and three dormer-windows above. There is a room uch the middle of the house, and a youthful janitor of oratorical propensities is, however, sufficient attraction to repay one for the trouble of a visit.

In the grounds of the Capitol some trimming the grass. saw a number of convicts standing around carts in front of the penitentiary. They bowed very politely as the carthat formerly the convicts did all the street-cleaning, paving, &c., but the Knights of Labor objected, so now they are only employed around the Capitol. One lame convict was toiling up the hill that leads to the penitentiary, and the driver being asked why he did not

escape, repliedWas closed.
What man has lived at the penitenFROM THE CHICKAHOMINY TO COLD tiary twenty-three years, and kind of feels at home there."

All the convicts were black except one, and all looked happy and contented. The farmers use the o'ldestlooking little market-carts. They are hand-carts in Philadelphia, but they are over them. They look like miniature emigrant-wagons. There are long processions of them going out the country roads every morning, and usually the drivers are asleep, but the mules know how to turn out for passing vehicles. At the markets these vehicles are ranged around the pavement with their shafts down—the mules having been removed—so that the fresh vegetables and ripe fruits may be inspected. It is

a very pretty sight. NEWMARKET CROSS-ROADS.

As it does not happen to every woman to visit the scene of a celebrated conflict with an officer who held an important command in the battle, perhaps the views of a non-combatant may have their interest. Mrs. Taggart and myself started out with Colonel Taggart gaily, but before we got back we thuroughly realized the horrors of war. Our carriege was quite a luxurious af-fair. It had an ivory card-case on one side and an ivory hand-mirror on the other, and Mrs. Taggart, with wise other, and Mrs. Taggart, with wise chanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Cold forethought, had taken a well-provided Harbor. They lie beneath a level lunch basket. Of course the driver took us up hill and down hill for miles, and at last he got into a country road. Farms were on both sides of it, but no fences. There is a fence law in Virginia which enables farmers to dispense with fences, at all cattle must be herded or enclosed. The timber was magnificent, every variety of forest trees, bushes ladened with berries, scarlet trumpet flowers trailing over everything, and wild roses in banks. There were passion-flowers by the wayside and larkspurs in the field, and everywhere a large plume-shaped, crange colored flower that was superb. We had not gone far before we passed

he jumped out of the carriage, and the the other side. Proceeding, we finally reached the Cross-Roads, which practicame out to the road we were on, and another road came out and made a sort of triangle with the two. There were two large fields, woods on both sides of these, and a blacksmith shop in the triangle. This, however, is only fifteen years old, so the only fifteen years old, so the bleksmith did not take any part in the battle. Colonel Taggart did, however, for it was precisely here that Long-attest's corps, concealed in the woods, opened fire upon the Twelfth regiment, which fell back down the road we had

out with her baby in her arris and asked where she could fly. She was given the best advice possible—to retreat to her cellar, as there was firing in every direction; but her little house was swept away in the conflict, and there is no further record of her. This was the story of was the story of a colored woman now living in the vicinity, and who had been in the neighborhood at the time, and was corroborative of the re-collections of Colonel Taggart. To do him justice, he personally investigated for what seemed to be a square mile around. We would see him in the distance and follow after, but by the time we got there he was off interviewing a native. The sun came down in molten streams of fire, the water to be had was not refreshing, and we two ladies spent our time in wondering why men would go out to fight in such place as that. At last we were off again on the road to

MALVERN HILL.

It was more like a mountain than a hill, so steep was the ascent, but when the top was once reached a magnificent prospect lay before us. Away off towards Richmond rose summit after summit in almost perfect circle, while below lay valley and stream, and the James river to the southeast. The old mansion on Malvern Hill is historic. It is of great antiquity, and is built of bricks brought from England. The portico of the house is similar to that of St. Clement's church, except that in place of pillars there are arched walls. It was in this house that General Fitz John Porter had his headquarters, and directly around it lay the division of Pennsylvania Reserves on the day of the Union victory, supporting the artillery, July 1, 1862. The Southern chroniclers term Malvern Hill the great artillery battle of the war. household is a sweet-looking years of age. It is sixteen miles from Richmond. We drove those sixteen Richmond. miles back again, and the next day start-

MECHANICSVILLE AND GAINES'S

MILL All along the Mechanicsville road are the remains of Confederate earthworks. As they appear now they are long banks of earth with deep trenches in front. Some of these trenches are filled with water. There were also high mounds of earth and places that had been used for artillery. It is all down hill coming out of Richmond, and up hill going there, and as the Confederate defences are about a mile apart, and command the approaches in every direction for miles, it was evidently a hard road for the Union soldiers to travel. Numerous streams, too, cross the highway. I counted five of these issuing from Chickshominy swamp alone. At present they are bridged with planks, but the difficulty of conveying artillery over them is obvious to the most casual eye.

ELLERSON'S MILL.

Another descent brought us to Ellerson's Mill, which, though abandoned, still stands a picturesque feature in "Now," said he, continuing, "if the landscape on Beaver Dam creek. you've get all that, you can look at the Time has subdued its colors, and the hum of the moss-grown wheel has ceased. It rests from its labors with the flowers of the Virginia trumpet-vine wreathing it with crimson reminiscence of war. At Ellerson's Mill there is a rising slope where the Twelfth regiment (Col. Taggart) was posted, overlooking Beaver Dam. The rifle-pits the men dug are still there, and almost in as good condition as when they were made, in 1862. In a little grove beside a mulberry-tree stands in the yard. The spring was the spot where the Colonel's tent stood, and it is needless to say that we lost his society for an hour while he wandered through the scenes that had so vivid an interest for him. It was here and at Mechanicsville (a little vilconvicts in their striped jackets were lage a short distance beyond) that the Subsequently we seven days' battles began, June 26, 1862. General Lee, by massing on the right of McClellan's line, forced the latter out of his works, after fightrisge passed them. The driver told us ing the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill. Savage's Station, New Market, Charles-City Cross-Roads, and Malvern Hill. At the last-named place the Confederates met with a bloody check, and a campaign in which be tween thirty and forty thousand men were killed and wounded on both sides was closed.

HARBOR.

We crossed the Chickshominy five miles from Richmond, and had a view of the dreadful swamp, which is really a lake filled with thickly-growing trees. There does not seem to be standingnot much larger apparently than the room for a rabbit in it. We drove six miles further from Mechanicsville to drawn by mules and have white covers | Cold Harbor. Two great battles were fought at this point. The first June 27, 1862, when the Confederates, under the two Hills and Longstreet, attacked Porter and Slocum, and when Stonewall Jackson, in his celebrated flank movement, turned the scale of victory against the Union army; the second on June 3, 1864, when Grant, in his movement down from Spotsylva-nia Courthouse and the Wilderness, was confronted by Lee, and, according to Swinton, lost 13,000 men in a fruitless

assault on the rebel works. There is a National cemetery at Cold Harbor, where we were kindly received by Mr. Savage and his amiable lady. He was a Union soldier, and keeps the enclosure in admirable order. It is surrounded by a brick wall, and the national flag floats from the flagstaff that rises from a green mound in the centre. In front of this there is a large cannon. Small white marble headstones mark the last resting-places of the 1,800 soldiers who fell at Mesward, with green trees waving over

The intelligent American citizen of African descent who guided us amid this labyrinth of battlefields made a detour after we left Cold Harbor, and in spite of bridges broken down and gathering clouds overhead finally brought us to Gaines's Mill. We stood upon the hillside where the French princes (the Prince de Joinville and the Count de Paris) drew the picture of the conflict, and through pouring rain we found the Adams homestead, and Mrs. Adams, an elderly lady, verified the recollections of Colonel Taggart, who

had himself taken part in the battle. We rode nine miles back to Richmond the first line of Confederate defences.

"Hah!" exclaimed the Colonel, and through a pouring rain, but all the way we met the little market carts which next thing we saw he was peering over seem alone to people the landscape. In an embankment with a deep ditch on driving sexty-four miles through this section of the country we never met a tramp or saw a woman occupied in household avocations. The scarcity of population is most remarkable, the farm-houses are miles apart, and the region, being destitute of small hamlets and villages, had a pervading sense of loneliness.

Dyspeps'a comes from Torpid Liver driven up. In this open space there ful digestion. These Pills are purely stood a small house in which lived a vegetable, contain no mineral, and are weman, who, seeing the soldiers, came absolutely harmless for old and young.

MR. GOODE'S CASE-WHAT HIS PRIENDS Talk of His Nomination for Congress-Personal Notes-Passing the Time at the Hygein.

OLD POINT.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
FORT MONROE, July 16, 1886.
The action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Hon. John Goode as Solicitor-General of the Treasury meets with unqualified disapproval from his many friends in this section, whose interests he so ably represented during his four years' service in Congress. They feel that an able and upright man has been condemned without an opportunity to vindicate himself, and if he will only allow his name to be used the Democrats of this district will show the Senate and the country what they think of such treatment by sending him back to the popu-lar branch of Congress. There are, of course, many other worthy men in the party in this district, but it is fully recognized that Goode is the strongest man in the district.

A sad accident occurred here a few nights ago, causing the death of Ser-geant John O'Neill, Battery M, Third

artillery, by a fall from the second-story porch of the barracks, a distance of about twenty feet. The exact hour and mapner of his death will never be known, as he was found in front of his quarters about 3 o'clock in the morning with his neck broken from the fall. He was a fine young soldier, only twenty-three years of age, and for some time past had been acting as range-ser-geant and keeping a record of the target-practice. He was unmarried, and resided in Brooklyn previous to his enlistment, some three years ago. His remains were buried with military honors n the post cemetery, where they were followed by his company and a large number of friends. A board of officers consisting of

Colonel Royal F. Frank, First artillery; Major J. A. Calef, Second artillery ; Captain H. Torney, assistant sur-United States army, and Captain geon United States army, and Ospanion S. M. Mills, Fifth artillery, will convene here August 2d to examine a number of non-commissioned officers who are anxious to exchange the stripes for the straps. The following is a list of the aspirants as far as heard from : Sergeant-Major Henry Fletcher, Eighth cavalry; Sergeant Carl Koons, Eighth cavalry; Sergeant-Major O. Garrity, Sixth infantry; Sergeant George E. French, First infantry; Corporal George W. Martin, First infantry; Corporal Frank May, Second infantry ; Corporal W. M. Miller, Fourth infantry; Corporal Frank Owen, Ninth in-Corporal S. M. Huckney, Sixteenth infantry.

The fact that ability and industry

will secure a commission in the army has induced many bright young men to enlist for this special purpose, and there is no doubt that the personnel of the service has been much improved thereby. It is not every one who thus enters, however, that is qualified to pass the examination. This requires brains, and is 'one of the few instances in this country where politics " don't count."

The contract for putting up the residences on the Phoebus estate, at " Roseland," has been awarded to Messrs. Heltzlow Brothers, of Washington; the cost will aggregate about \$39,000, and the work will be commenced at once. Captain George Brown, commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, came down to the fort on a moonlight excursion with a party of friends and spent an hour at the hotel watching the dancers and exchanging courtesies with the offi-

cers of the garrison.

Mrs. Tassin, who has been spending the winter in Massachusetts educating her children has returned and joined her husband, Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, Twelfth infantry, range officer at the post. Colonel Tassin, by the way, has had rather a checkered career. He came over from France in 1861 and joined the army, and before the close of the war had reached the rank of colonel of volunteers. He was then made a lieutenant of infantry, and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out had reached the grade of captain. He resigned promptly, sailed for France, and fought through until the capture of Paris. He then returned to the United States and endeavored to obtain a commission, but, failing at the time, he enlisted as a private in the signal service. He is now a first lieutenant on his second journey up the ladder, and if he lives may yet

reach the top.
Lieutenant A. S. Blunt, Fifth infantry, a graduate of the last class, has gone North with his family, on leave, and will probably not return.

Lieutenant O. M. Lisiak, Fourth ar tillery, has been granted two months' leave, and will spend it in San Francisce, where his parents reside. returns East in September, and will be stationed at West Point.

Captain D. Pratt Mannix, United States Marine corps, who applied for a course of instruction here some eight years ago and graduated with high honors, spent Sunday at the post. Captain Mannix has been on detached service for the past four or five years, during which he has been organizing the forces in the Flowery Kingdom and trying to make soldiers out of the Heathen Chinee."

Major J. B. Campbell, Fourth artillery, has gone to New York on a week's

leave of absence.
Colonel Richard Lodor and family left for Baltimore Monday evening, where the Colonel has been assigned to duty as commandant of Fort McHenry. Notwithstanding the very wet and unseasonable weather of the past week. there has been a large number o visitors arriving, and the season is fully up to the average for the past five years. Mr. Pike, the manager, is certainly doing everything possible for the comfort of his guests, and is meeting with

that success which such efforts are sure to command. A popular feature here is the children's hour-from 8 P. M. until 9 P. M.—when they have the pavilion and music to themselves, while the young ladies are arranging their toilets. There is a large number of children here who spend about half of their time in the water and the balance building forts and castles in the sands. I was watching a number of these busy little "mound-builders" the other day, and overheard a bit of family history that was rather amusing. A little girl who was bossing the job informed her friends that she was eight years old, that she had two sisters, one twenty-two and the other nineteen, and that her mother was

The Wonder-Working Prince Hohon

25 !

[Gentleman's Magazine.] The Prince practiced his miracle-working at the palace in the presence of the Orown-Prince and the Prince of Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, who was on his way to London to at-tend the coronation of George IV. in July. The Prince was somewhat discouraged at the invitation of the physicians attached to the Julius Hospital; he had visited that institution the day before, and had experimented on twenty cases, and was unsuccessful in every one. Full particulars of these were

published in the "Bamberger Briefe," Nor. 28-33. We will give only a very few: "1. Barbara Uhlen, of Oberfew: "I. Barbara Uniter, of our schleichach, aged thirty-nine, suffering from dropsy. The Prince said to her: 'Do you sin erely believe that you can be helped and are helped?' The sick woman replied: 'Yes; I had resolved to leave the hospital, where no good has been done to me, and to seek health from God and the Prince.' He raised his eyes to heaven and prayed; then assured the patient of her cure. Her case became rapidly worse instead of better. 7. Margaretta Lohlein, ef Randeacher; aged fifty-six. Suffering from dropps owing to disorganization of the liver. Another failure. Shortly after the Percentage. after the Prince left she had to operated on to save her from suffocation. 10. Susanna Söllnerin, servant maid of Aub, aged twenty-two; had already been thirteen weeks in hospital; suffering from roaring noises in the head and deafness. The Prince, observing the fervor of her faith, cried out, ' You shall see now how speedily she will be cured!' Prayers, blessing, as before, and; as before, no results. 11. George Forchheimer, butcher, suffering from rheumatism. One foot is immovable, and he can only walk with the assistance of a stick. During the prayer of the Prince the patient wept and sobbed, and was profoundly agitated. The Prince ordered him to stand up and go without his stick. His efforts to obey were unavailing. He fell several times on the ground, though the Prince repeated over him his prayers." These are sufficient as instances; not a single case in the hospital was more succe fully treated by him. On July 5th Prince Hohenlohe went to Bamberg, where he was eagerly awaited by many sick and credulous persons. The Burgomaster Hornthal, however, interfered, and forbade the attempt at performing miracles till the authorities at Baircuth had been instructed of his arrival, and till a commission had been appointed of men of judgment and physicians to take note of the previous condition of every pa-tient who was submitted to him, and of the subsequent condition. Thus hampered the Prince could do nothing; he failed as signally as in the Julius Hospital, at Würzberg, and the only cases of cures claimed to have been wrought were among a mixed crowd in the street, to whom he gave a blessing from the balcony of his lodging. Finding that Bamberg was uncongenial, he accepted a call to the baths of Brückenau, and thence news reached the incredulous of Bam-berg and Wurzberg that ex-traordinary cures had been wrought at the prayers of the Prince. As, however, we have no details respecting these, we may pass them over. Ho-benlohe, who had no notion of hiding his light under a bushel, drew up a detailed account of over a hundred cures which he claimed to have worked, had them attested by witnesses, and sent this precious document to the Pope, who with good sense took no notice of it; at least no public notice, though it is probable that he administered a sharp private reprimand, for Hohenlohe collapsed very speedily.

Legendary Weapons in the Vodas.

[Blackwood.] Curious and interesting particulars of the actual construction of legendary weapons are found in some of the Vedas and the commentaries on the ancient writings. The bows varied in length cubits or six feet, of which the latter and these forms of points are to- his aversion to water lessening. The shafts were greased or anointed to facilitate their flight; but they never appear to have been poisoned. Some were altogether made of iron, and it is perhaps those to which Curtius alludes when he says that some of the Indian archers shot with arrows which were too heavy to be very manageable. One characteristic of the archery of the ancient Hindus seems to have been peculiar to them alone, which consisted in shooting a number of arrows at once, from four to nine at a time. The swords were, as in later days, of various shapes and sizes, and many localities were credited with producing the best blades. Those of Bengal and Behar were praised as tough and capable of taking a fine edge. The sword considered in the Veda of the best size must have been a two-handed we apon, as it was fifty fingers long, with hilt guarded by an iron netting, probably resembling the modern pata, or the long kanda of the Rajput. There does not appear to have been any special distribution of weapons to combatants of different ranks, though bows and arrows, maces, javelins, swords, and shields seem to have been the principal arms of the chiefs, who went to battle mounted on chariots, while their followers carried in addition spears and axes of various forms, and other missiles of different kinds.

Ancient Highlanders. [Oldbuck, in Oban Telegraph.]
The ancient Highlanders were tall, robust, well-formed, and had remarksbly hardy habits. In particular, they felt great indifference to cold, and thought nothing of sleeping outside in the severity of winter. Burt, who resided among them, and wrote in the year 1725, relates that he had seen the places which they occupied, and which were known by being free from snow that deeply covered the ground except where the heat of their bodies had melted it. The same writer represents a chief as giving offence to his clan by his degeneracy in forming the snow into a pillow before he lay down. The Highlanders were so accustomed to sleep in the open air that the want of shelter was of little consequence to them. It was usual before lying down to dip their plaids in water, by which the cloth was less pervious to the wind, and the heat of them produced a warmth, which the woollen if dry could not afford. This hardiness became allied to the peculiar costume of the plaid and the philabeg, and the two are noticed conjointly in old historical accounts of their appearance. Beague, a Frenchman who wrote a history of the campaign in Scotland in 1546, printed in Paris in 1556, states that at the siege of Haddington, in 1594, "they (the Scottish army) were followed by the Highlanders, and these last go almos naked. They have painted waistcoats, and a sort of woollen covering, variously covered." Lindsay of Pitscottie says : "The other pairt northerne are full of mountaines, and very rud and homelic kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reid Shankes or wyld Scottis. They had cloathed in an manufacture, with ane schirt, fachioned

to throw off this formidable and terrible disease. The General apparently believes that hydrophobia is tion to a certain extent of the imagination. When he was a young man he was Surveyor-General California. During his residence there, through the purchase of land, he laid the foundation for his present fortune. His favorite sport at that time was the hunting of wolves The hunters would go out armed with lances and follow trained dogs. The dogs would run down the wolves. Immediately following the attack one wolf would always leave the dogs and come and attack the hunter. The General said one day when a wolf came to-wards him the lance, with which he could easily keep off and destroy any wolf making any ordinary attack, broke. As his lance broke he started to kick the wolf under the jaw. His foot missed its aim and instead was caught in the wolf's mouth. The wolf bit clear through his moccasin and wounded him severely. So grim was the grip of the wolf that he did not even release his hold when did not even release his hold when killed. The muscles supporting his jaws had to be cut before his teeth jaws had to be cut before his teeth Life is a mystery as deep as ever death can could be relaxed from their terrible grip. When the General returned to camp, as he was alone during this ex-

hydrophobia vs. will power. General Boole, Grant's Old Friend, Relates How He Escaped an At-tack of Hydrophobia.

A Long Branch letter to the World

says: General Beale is visiting the

Grants at their cottage at this place. Last Sunday I heard the General give

is the first case I have ever heard of a

man's being able by mere will power

great extent by the degs before he attacked the General. General Beale says that he did not have any opportunity of cauterizing the wounds, and had attached no particular importance to the bite until he had returned to camp. He said after that there was hardly i day passed but what his companion re-ferred to cases of hydrophobia arising from wolf-bites. The result of this continued talk upon the subject was to produce a great depression in General Beale's mind. Within a short time he began to feel symptoms of an approaching attack of hydrophobia. He had the most extraordinary aversion to water. It was with difficulty that he could swallow. A swelling came in his throat which threatened to close it whenever he sought to drink. It was only by an extraordinary effort of the will that he

perience, he was met by a cheerful com-

panion, who told him that the bite of

an enraged wolf was certain to produce

hydrophobia. The wolf was undoubt-

rabies, as he had been worried to a

could force himself to swallow. One day the General said to himself that unless he combatted this growing feeling he felt certain he would have an from the length of a man's arm to four attack of hydrophobia. So one morning he walked deliberately to a spring and dimension was considered the best. thrust his head into the water. He said They were made of metal, horn, or as he approached his head to the water but the best bows were con- he felt the most intense desire to jump structed from the bamboocut at the end of autumn. The arrows also varied in length from three feet to five or six. They were tipped with steel points variously shaped, needle- or lance- this impulse and the aversion. He followed by the control of the structure of the length from the water until he conquered this impulse and the aversion. He followed up this practice until he full the pointed, semicircular, dentiform, dou-ble-edged, or jagged like a saw, swelling in the throat going down and day to be found on the arrows of felt that he was getting control, and this many of the aboriginal tribes of India. encouraged him. In a short time all symptoms of the disease had disag peared. The General was firmly convinced that if he had for one moment relaxed his will power during that trying time he would have passed directly into a fit of the wildest kind of hydro phobia. He has never suffered from

the bite of the wolf since that time,

although it occurred over twenty-five

vesis sgo.

It is a singular fact in this connection that another member of his family who has been bitten by a dog which was undeniably mad had also escaped hy-drophobia. His daughter Mary mar-ried a distinguished Russian, a member of the diplomatic service of his native country. Several years ago they were living in Paris. The husband was connected with the Russian Legation. General Beale's daughter had at that time a stag-hound of unusual size and purity of breed. It was very docile and her favorite companion. He nearly always went out with her. One day the dag disappeared. As he was a great pet and a dog of unusual value, they advertised for him, and sought through the police to recover him. One night when the Russian diplomat and his wife were seated about an open fire in their salon after returning from the opera there was a knock at the door. This was so unusual at this late hour of the night that the Russian went himself to answer the knock. As the door opened two men entered having the lost deg attached to a stout stick, which held him between them but yet kept them at a safe distance. Gen. Beale' son-in-law was delighted to see the dog again. The dog's mistress was specially pleased. The dog, however, showed no sign of pleasure or recognition. He went over into an opposite corner and would not pay any attention to their calls. They thought that he might feel strange, and so paid no further attention to him. Suddenly, without even a bark of warning, this great dog sprang and bit his mistress right through the upper lip and then on her cheek before her husband could reach the stout collar which still encircled the dog's neck. The Russian succeeded in half a moment in dragging the dog off from his mistress, and then he had a terrific fight with the infuriated animal. If he had

not been very muscular he would not have succeeded in subduing him. He succeeded finally in dragging him into a bath-room and locking him up, but not until his right arm was bitten and torn from shoulder to wrist. The scene that followed is dramatic enough for the most sensational of plays. The moment the door was locked the Russian returned. He glanced quickly at the fireplace, where he saw the poker was imbedded in the coals, and was fortunately nearly at a white heat. He drew it at once from its bed and said to his wife: "The dog is mad. This is our only chance to escape a horrible death. These wounds must be cauterized at once." The brave Ame-rican wife never flinched. With the courage of her soldier father she submitted to have the flaming iron burn most cruelly the flesh of her fair face. A moment's delay upon her part or cowardice would have made the operation upon her husband's arm useless. The ment after cauterizing her wounds the Russian turned to his own arm and thoroughly burned every break made in his flesh by the dog. After this had been done as completely as was possible they sent for the surgeon of the property of the surgeon of

colors. They have chiefly purple and blue. Their predecessors used short mantles or plaids of divers colors. They love chiefly purple. The same custom is observed to this day, but for the most part now they are brown, most near to the color of their hadders. The bright color of their plaids shall not bewray them. They suffer the most cruel tempests that blow in the open fields in such cort, that in a night of snow they sleep Russian Legation. He was one of the finest surgeons in Europe. He came and examined them. He brought his irons to perform the operation of cuterizing, but he said after he came that he had nothing to do. The young Russian diplomat had performed the work as well as if he had been a skilful surgeon also added that geon. The surgeon also added that there was no danger.

The dog was undoubtedly mad. It sort that in a night of snow they sleep

tore everything to pieces in the room where it was confined and died in horrible agony. General Beale says that neither his daughter nor her husband have ever felt the slightest symptoms of trouble resulting from this accident. of trouble resulting from this accident. He says that his daughter determined from the first that she would not allow her mind to dwell upon it. She remembered how her father had coursecously fought off hydrophobia, an interesting account of his once fighting off an attack of hydrophobia. It and she was fully resolved that no mental disturbance or worry upon her part should throw open the gate to the approach of this terrible disease. General Beale did not mean to say that there was no such thing as real hydrophobia upon the part of human beings, but he sincerely believes that in the majority of cases it results largely from fright and mental depression.

[Published by request.]

The young daughter of a dear friend of Walt Whitman's died a few years ago. The old poet sat in the night-watch about the dead girl and wrote the following, which combines religion and philosophy :

We know not what it is, dear, this sleep so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the check so pale and chill:
The lids that will not lift again, though we
may call and call,
The strange white solltude of peace that
settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear, this dewe know hot what in heads, was and walk solate heart-pain;
This dread to take our daily way, and walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere the loved who leave us go.
Nor why we're left to wonder still, and why we do not know.

But this we know: Our loved and dead, if they should come this day—

yet, oh, how sweet it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say—these vanished ones—and blessed is the thought!
"So death is sweet to us, beloved, though we may tell ye mught;
We may nottell it to the quick, this mystery of death.
Ye may not tell us, if you would, the mystery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not with knowledge or intent;
So those who enter death must go as little children sent.
Nothing is known. But I believe that God is overhead.

And as life is to the living, so death is to the dead.



BROWN CHEMICAL CO. B.A.TIMORF. MO DEUGS, MEDICIRES, 40. FRANKLIN'S INFALLIBLE DIARRHEA AND TEETHING MEDICINE will cure your child of summer compaint while treehing. No mother should
be without it. It cures chronne diarrhoes,
dysentery, and bloody-flux. Sold by L. B.
Thomas & Co., No. 214 east Broad street;
R. H. M. Harrison, corner Foushee and
Broad street; E. T. Lewis & Co., No. 4 east
Broad street; E. F. Hatch, No. 608 east
Broad street; E. F. Hatch, No. 919
cast Main Street.

POWERS, TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Agents. PRANKLIN'S INFALLIBLE

jy 13-1w Wirolesqie Agents, No. 1305 Main street. ENGLISH AND OTHER HAIR-BRUSHES AND TOOTH-BRUSHES. NAIL BRUSHES AND DRESSING COMBS

FINE PERFUMERY. HEALTHFUL AND ELEGANT TOILET SOAPS. MEDICATED SOAPS, COSMETICS, &C., &C.

J. BLATR. For sale by Jy 2 corner Broad and Ninth streets. MOXIE NERVE FOOD.

THE HARMLESS

NERVE FOOD AND STIMULANT.
The Great Remedy for
INSOMNIA.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL EXTRAUSTION.
Leaves no bad effects.
Having perfected arrangements with the
manufacturers, we are now prepared to fill
orders at his prices. Also, MOXIE FOOD
SYRUP FOR SODA FOUNTAINS
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
Je 80

Wholesale Druggists.

WILLIAM LASSON'S HAIR-ELIXIR.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST MEANS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR. RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST RE-NOWNED PHYSICIANS. POSITIVELY HARMLESS, MADE OF VEGETABLE MATTER ONLY

WHOLLY FREE FROM ANY METALLIC INGREDIENT. Sold by L. WAGNER. Druggist, 529 Broad street, Richmond, Va. my 30-Su, WaSa3m

DILES. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in ten days, and never returns
No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free by
addressing C. J. MASON,
mh 31-codem 78 Nassau street, N. Y.

HENRY C, JONES, D. D. S.
ED. P. WRIGHT, D. D. S. DES. JONES & WRIGHT, DENTAL OFFICE,
915% MAIN STREET, EAST.
Office hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
[Ja 27-eod]

DESTISTS.

DRS. GEORGE B. & CHARLES L. STEEL, DENTISTS, 723 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
[ja 9-eod]

JOHN MAHONY, DENTIST, (formerly Wayt and Mahony), C. H. McCoway, Assistant. OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va. Office hours from 8 A. M to 6 P. M. ja 27-sod WOOD & COWARDIN,

have removed their office to No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET. [ja 27-eod]

DR. P. CALVIN JOHNSON, Madison), will make BhAUTIFUL AND
Madison), will make BhAUTIFUL AND
LIFE-LIKE SETS OF TEETH AS LOW AS
6 A SET. A good fit guaranteed. Old,
broken, and loose sets MADE AS GOOD AS
NEW. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT
PAIN FOR FIFTY CENTS.

19 8-1m

ECNINESS OPPORTUNITY.



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Bold only in company of the company of

STARTLING FACTS

The following article appears in a recent issue the New York Commercial Bulletin: "An expert

CASSARD'S"STAR" EVERY PACKAGE IS GUARANTEED

C. CASSARD & SON, Current of the celebrated " Star Brand " Mild Cure!

[ap 18-d3m] RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG THROUGH ALL-RAIL PAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES,

ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEED RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to othe points. Through bills of lading issued a low rates.

Ja 30 General Freight Agent. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL WAY.-JULY 3, 1886. LEAVE RICHMOND.

HARD WAY.—JULY 3, 1886.

LEAVE RICHMOND.

8:45 A. M. For Newport's News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

11:25 A. M. Torough and Local Mail, except Sunday.

8:50 P. M. For Newport's News, Old Point, and Norfolk, except Sunday.

4:00 P. M. Charioties vide accommodation except sunday.

6:25 P. M. For Louisville and Cheinnati, Fast Sapress, with through Poliman case, daily.

9:05 P. M. For Louisville and Cheinnati, Fast Sapress, with through Poliman case, bally except Sunday.

10:30 P. M. Vuginiar primes express, daily except. Sunday. Puliman elsewing to White Sulphur, Sunday. Puliman sleeping-cars to White Sulphur, Sunday. Puliman sleeping-cars to White Sulphur, Sunday.

8:35 A. M. From Ashland, Ky., with Puliman care from White Sulphur, except Sunday.

11:15 A. M. From Ashland, Ky., with Puliman except Sunday.

11:15 A. M. From Louisville and the West, except Sunday.

8:40 P. M. From Cod Point and the West, except Sunday.

8:55 P. M. From Cod Point and the West, except Sunday.

8:55 P. M. From Louisville ard Chichmal Research Chichmal Research Stands.

8:55 P. M. From Louisville ard Chichmal Research Papers Stands.

8:55 P. M. From Louisville ard Chichmal Research Papers Stands.

8:56 P. M. From Louisville ard Chichmal Research Stands.

8:57 P. M. From Louisville ard Chichmal Research Stands.

10:24

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-

FOR NEW YORK.

Bleamersleave Richmond EVERY TUES-DAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY.

Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SAT-URDAY at 3 P. M.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed Cabin fare to New York (including mesis and berth), \$10; round-trip tickets, \$18; steerage, with subsistence, \$7; without subsistence, \$8.

Freights forwarded and through bills of isding issued for points beyond New York.

Freight received daily until 6 P. M.

Manifest closed on saling-daysone nour before departure.

Passengers can leave New York Saturday at 3 P. M. by the Newport's News steamer and arrive at Elemond by the Chesapask's and Obio train the next day (Sanday), at \$15 P. M.

Passengers leaving Elemnond on MONAY.

THERDAYS.

and Oblo train the next vay (commy), as \$15 P. M. Passengers leaving Bichmood on MONDAYS, THESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THUESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad at \$130 A. M. with make connection at \$130 A. for the Chest near the solid properties of the \$150 P. M. will make connection at \$150 P. will make connection at \$150 P. W. will make connect

News, steamer saining upon train.

ROANOKE, Captain Couch, SUNDAY, July 18th, at 6 cener A. M.
GUYANPOTTE. Captain KELLEY, TUES-DAY, July 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WYANOKE Captain RULHERS, FRI-DAY, July 28th at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. ALLES & CO., agents,
No. 1801 Main street and
jy 17 Company's wharf Rocketts.

DHILADELPHIA, BICH-MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and PRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.: for Sundays' steamer till 5 F. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fere \$6.
For further information apply to
J. W. MCCARRICK.
General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts,
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
ja 80 General Agents, Philadelphia.

VIEGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANYS
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK, NEWPORTS
NEWS CLAREMONT, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT,
AND ONLY DIRECT BOUTE WITHOUT
TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF
ANY KIND.

At OLD POINT closely with the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk railroad for Philadelphia and New York, and wita lines for Washington, D. C., and Baltimore; At NORFOLK for Virginia Beach and all scotters points: At NEWPORT'S NEWS for Smithfield, And at CLAREMONT with the Atlanticand I auville railroad for Waverly, Hicks ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT. GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.

JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR

BCENERY.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer
(carrying United States Mail.)
8. G. D. DEYO, Coamander,
leaves Richmond every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at
7 A. M. (EROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT
in FULL TIME! for above named piaces, arrying at Old Point at 4:30 P. M. and Norfolk
at 5:30 P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves
Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport's News on
alternate days, arriving at Richmond soout
4:30 P. M.

alternate days, arriving averaged points (3:30 P. M. Through tickets to above-named points on sale on steamer and at darber's Agency 10:00 Main street Bag cage checked through BTATE-EOOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY OR NIGHT.

OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Old Point, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D. C.: Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlanticand Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roancks railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all regular landings on the James and Happahannock riveth, at LOWEST RATES, and through alliginud.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent, Je 1 No. 1109 Main street and Bookesta.

MINISTER DANGE OF THE PROPERTY OF IN REPROF JULY 4, 1000, Train Leave Train Arrive On TURNDAYS and FRIDATS conches will be attached to Bos-Art si leaving at 5 P. M. Returning, leaving at 5 P. M. Returning, leaving at 5 P. M. Returning leaving at 5 P. M. Septial Train for Bon Air leaves Richmond 16 Received Inches at 7:05 A. M. WEDNESDAYS and SAN DAYS. DAYS.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains 52 and 55 steeping-cars are the between Richmond and Greensbory. The cars are open at \$ P. M. for passenger the cars are also run on 52 and 55 between Panyllie and Montgomery, Greensbory' and Raleigh; on trains No. 50 and 6 steeping-cars are run between Panyllie and

Train No. 52 connects at Greensbore Raleigh, Goldsboro', and Morchesd City Salisbury for Asheville and all point Western North Carolina; at Charlotte Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta rallor Columbia, Augusta, Alken, Savaa Charloston, and Florida; also with C Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make close of

Jacksonville.

Trains No. 30 and 51 make closs connection at Failshury to and from Asheville and all points on the Western North Carolina railroad; at Greensboro' for Raieigh and all points on North Carolina division. Pullman sleeper is run on these trains between Greensboro' and Warm Springs and Greensboro' and Warm Springs and Greensboro' and Raieigh.

TRAINS ON YORK-RIVER LINE.

Laws Richmond Arrive Richmond 2:45 P. M., 10:15 A. M., 14:45 P. M., 10:15 A. M., 14:45 P. M., 15:55 A. M., 15:55 A

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAG RAILEGAD, Babed-ule commencing NOVEMBER 18, 1988-eastern standard time:

IL AND POTOMAO RAILROAD.—Schoole commending NOVEMBER 18, 1888—seastern standard time:

6:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily; stops only at Ashland, Junction, Milford, and Predericksburg. Sleeper to Washington. Leaves Washington for New York at 11 A. M.

11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily, except Sunday. Leaves Washington for New York at 4:20 P. M., also by limited 66 8:56 P. M.

6:20 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily, Sleeper from New York at 4:20 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, Sleeper from New York.

10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, sleeper from New York.

8:39 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, sleeper from New York.

8:08 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, except Sunday.

6 A. M. train connects at Fredericksburg with Pledmont. Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad for Orange Courthouse, ASHLAND TRAINS.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves at Ashland at 5 P. M.

7:15 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 6:49 A. M.

8:58 A. M., accommodation, arrives at Ashland at 8 A. M.

8:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

6:58 A. M., accommodation, arrives at Bland at 6:12 P. M.

6:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

8:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

6:50 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

6:51 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

6:52 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5 P. M.

6:53 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:54 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:55 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:56 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:57 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:58 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:59 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

6:50 R. M., acrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:12 P. M.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RALEGOAD.

SCHERULE OF TRAINS
IN SEFECT JUNE 19, 1896
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT BUNDAY)
BETWEEN
RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG.

Nati. modation. Sight Express, tNo. 1. tNo. 3. tNo. 6. Leave Bichmo'd 10:30 A M 3:20 P M

SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION leaves at

6 A. M. ARRIVE RICHMOND.

6.10 P. M. Mall. daily (except Sunday).

9:50 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (exc 7:50 A. M. Nicht EXPRESS daily (oza

7:50 A. M. Nicht Explices daily (excert Monday)
7:15 P. M. SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION.
No. I connects a tyneiburg with Norand Western and Vinginia Midiand radi
for the South and Southwest; at Lexin
with Valor brace, factioners and Onloratiroed for Staunton, itarrisonburg, Rawley, Unkrey, benester, Social Clifton
Forge with Cossapeake and Onlorativesy
Nos connects at Lynchburg with Possahourse from Norick and Western railroad;
at Balcony Fids for Nasu at Bridge, and at
Fast Lexington with Valley branch Salitmore and the or saliroad for Staunton, Harrisonburg, havley, Orancy, Winchester,
de.
Niceptageous standard to Might Express to

Steeping-our attached to Night Express to Steeping-our attached to Night Express to Lynchburg, Frains marked really (except Sunday). Tickets sold to all points. Oniore 1506 Sest halb arrest 1000 Main, and at Rich-mond and Aleghany deput. Eighth and Caral streets. J. R. MACMORDO. General Passonger and Express Agent; A TLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERBBURG RAILS Commencing A.O.DAL, JURE 21, 1886, trains on this read will ron as follows: No Richard Persons

32, 17:00 A. M. 7:55 A. M. Accom'odat'a, 48, *10:49 A. M. 11:38 A. M. Through train, 34, *11:30 A. M. 12:20 P. M. Accom odat'n, 49, *24.8 F. M. 32.5 P. M. Fast Mail, 56, †6:80 P. M. 7:20 P. M. Accom'odat'n, 28, 4:40 P. M. 5:50 P. M. Sunday Acc'n, 28, 4:40 P. M. 5:50 P. M. Sunday Acc'n, TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No Petersburg Richmond. 43. *4.58 A. M. 6.48 A. M. Fast Mail. 13. *8.25 A. M. 9:20 A. M. Accom'odat'm. 15. *12:44 P. M. 1550 P. M. Accom'odat'm. 27. *5:03 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Through train. 37. **:95 P. M. 9:20 P. M. Accom'odat'd. 27. 8:45 A.M. 9:46 A. M. Sunday Acc'u. 29. 6:15 P. M. 7:14 P. M. Sunday Acc'u.

Richm'd. *11:30 A. M. Norfolk... \$:10 P. M. Richm'd. *11:30 A. M. Norfolk... \$:10 P. M. Richm'd. *15:30 P. M. Norfolk... \$:00 P. M. Norfolk... *0:50 A. M. Bichm'd. 1:30 P. M. Norfolk... *15:30 P. M. Richm'd. 1:30 P. M. Norfolk... *15:30 P. M. Richm'd. 1:30 P. M. These trains also make close connection to and from Farmville. Lynchburg. and southwestern points, and all stations on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

J. R. KENLY.

Superintendent of Transportation.

T. M. EEERSON, General Passenger Agent BOL HAAN, Traffic Manager.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 21, 1866 TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG;

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG:

LEAVE RICHMOND

11:30 A. M. Daily, via Richtand and Petersburg 12:30 P. M., leave Fetersburg 12:30 P. M., daily; are rive at Norfolk 5:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M. Daily via Rich mond and Petersburg 12:30 P. M., daily; are rive at Norfolk 5:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M. Daily via Rich mond and Petersburg 12:20 P. M. 30. 3 leaves Petersburg 12:40 P. M., dr. Farmville, Lynchburg, Bosancke, Bristol, Knoxyille, and all points South and West.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Richemond and Petersburg 7:18 P. M., Leave Petersburg 7:18 P. M., daily, arriving Norfolk 10:00 P. M.

daily, arriving florious accept P.M. Daily, except Sunday, we Richemond and Petersburg railrund.
Arrive at Petersburg railrund.
Arrive at Petersburg at 8:25 P. M., for Farmville. Lunchburg.
Hoanoke, Bristol, Knozville.
Chattanous, and all public Chattanous and Chattanous Chatt

Big. 1-Sjeeping-car from Petembers
Bristol without et singe, (after July Int.)
Big. 3-Roanoke to Montgomery Chaits
Big. 3-Roanoke to Montgomery Chaits
Boogs, and Memphia without shangs.
Tikesa Daggage checks, and all infermed
tion can be obtained at Richmond and its
berts, 1000 Main street. W. E. MEVILLE,
Gazarel Passenger and Ticknet Assach.